

MONDAY, JULY 80, 1894.

BUNDAY, Per Year.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year....

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month...

Postage to Foreign Countries added.
THE SUN, New York city.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose. ocal News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Prass and New York Associates Prass is at 81 to 28 Am street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Let it be understood that no tariff bill can be passed, without outrage upon the Demoeratic party and the people of the United States, which does not satisfy Senator HILL of New York as the uncompromising opsent of the income tax. The elimination of Populism from the Tariff bill is Senator HILL's ultimatum. It is the condition which must precede his agreement to any tariff legislation whatever.

Are we to take from under the American diey of equal taxation its old foundations, and replace them with a principle advocated y a handful of Socialists, who have besome conspicuous solely through the magaitude of their defeat at the polls, or through their open support of Chicago or Homestead lawlessness, terrifying the community with pillage and even murder ! What imrtance attaches to Senator GORMAN's comslaint against those " who join with the commune to traduce the Senate of the United States," when that body, created as the ast bulwark against the clamors of mobs. shamelessly makes itself the tool of the commune's friends? The DESS organiza-Mon, the American Railway Union, have already this year, in their annual convention at Chicago, formally declared for the "platform and candidates offered by the People's party." The Populist Senator KYLE's friendliness to the DESS rebellion, when it was at the fire and murder point, was no sudden freak of emotion. They had been allies before.

With the Democratic party in power, on the pledges and understanding which goved the election of 1892, an income tax must not pass an American Congress. Strike the income tax out of the Tariff bill, as Senator HILL says, or kill the bill!

Shall We Let the Japs In?

In the title of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to naturalisation, section 9,169 reads thus:

"The provisions of this title shall apply to allens, being free white persons, and to allens of African nativity and to persons of African descent."

It has recently been decided by the courts that a native of Japan could not be admitted to citizenship under the existing law, insmuch as he was not a white person within the meaning of the Revised Statutes.

This decision has led Mr. WILLIAM EVER-ETT of Massachusetts to introduce into the House of Representatives a bill to enable persons of Japanese descent to become citi-sens of the United States. It is short and simple. Here is the whole of it:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-sentatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the provisions of section 2,160 of the Bevised Stretute shall not operate to exclude from naturalization any alien of Japanese descent who shall have complied, or may hereafter comply, with all other requirements of the statutes relating thereto.

"SEC. S. That this act shall take effect from and

Why should not this bill pass? Are there any foreigners desiring the privilege of our citizenship who will make better citizens than the Japanese?

The Interest of Russia and England in the Corean War.

Will Russia or England, or both, gather advantage from the struggle of China and Japan over Corea ? Russia covets a scaport south of Vladivostock, which is closed by ice during a considerable part of each year. With her growing interests on the Pacific coast, likely to become more important by her trans-Asian railroad, no doubt she would gladly annex all of Corea, and at least would like one of the many good harbors on the long coast line of the peninsula.

For more than a dozen years Russia's de sires have been well known, and have created from time to time alarm in Great Britain. China, and Japan. As long ago as 1859 the Russians sought to occupy the large island or islands of Tsushima, between Corea and Japan, and belonging to the latter; but England was alert, and Japan also refused to cede the territory. Half a dozen years ago it was reported in Shanghai that Russia had made secret treaty with Corea which secured the establishment of an exclusively Russian port at Funel. That proved to be incorrect; but she did obtain, about three years ago, the opening of the town of Kiou-Lyng on the Yuman River, on the northern boundary of Corea. A Russian Vice-Consul was established there, some special commercial privileges were conceded, and a plot of land was granted for the use of the animals employed n Russian trade between Siberia and Corea. A rumor was lately rife that Russia had sent troops to occupy Gensan, the northernmost of the open ports; and such a report indicated the anxiety with which Russia's attitude toward the Corean dispute is watched. In the Usuri district, where Vladivestock is situated, many Coreans are found.

It is true that Russia has formally agreed with China not to seize Corea; but should she take an active part in the present quarrel against Japan, she might have a pretext for occupying Port Lazareff, which is a few miles north of Gensan, or even Fousan, at the southern end of the peninsula, on the ound that this latter is the port nearest to Japan, and the place where a large majority of the Japanese residents in the peninsula are concentrated.

There are other ports and strategic points which both Russia and England might covet, and whose possession by either would be resented by the other. Prominent, among these is Port Hamilton, an island lying to rs. It was occupied by the English in 1886, but Russia resented that occupation, and it was afterward abandoned. Not long ago the news came that several British war ressels had anchored in the inner harbor of Port Hamilton, presumably with the intention of being close at hand to keep watch upon the pending struggle in Cores.

South of Port Hamilton is the large island of Quelpaert, which is also considered of strategio importance because it commands the entrance to the straits between Corea and Japan, and hence threatens the commercial cities of the latter. It has even been reported lately that Japan desired to speech against them? It seems to us that

take back this tsland in exchange for Tsushima, for which she formerly parted with it. On the other hand, it has been said to have no good harbor in which vessels may find shelter in the season of the typhoons. Turning again to Port Lazareff, on Bronghton Bay, the harbor is reported to have an area of about eight square miles, with a depth of seven to ten fathoms, and a well-protected anchorage, as the Nakhimoff peninsuls shelters it on the east with its broad bluff. There are several small islands in the outer approaches, but lighthouses would make the way safe. This is probably the port chiefly desired at present by Russia.

Such are some of the strategic points and footholds in and around Corea upon which Russia and England keep watchful eyes, while China and Japan are in the forefront of the quarrel.

The Value of Life in Lawsuita.

The Constitutional Convention, as a whole, has shown much conservative good sense thus far in its proceedings. This is more than can be said of some of its committees. A few days ago the Committee on the Preamble unanimously agreed to recommend an amendment to the Constitution which should prohibit the Legislature from limiting the amount of damages recoverable in a suit for wrongfully or negligently causing the death of a human being. This was wise. Now the same committee, by a vote of eight to three, has resolved against the

proposed amendment. This is unwise.

We have already pointed out a number of reasons why the existing limitation of \$5,000 should be abolished and why the Legislature should be forbidden to restrict the amount of the recovery in death cases. There is no restriction in cases of injury not resulting in death; and if juries can be trusted to award only reasonable damages to a man who has been maimed in a railway accident, they may be equally trusted to award only reasonable damages to the relatives of a man who has been killed. It is absurd to say, as the law now does, that while \$100,-000 may be recovered in the first case, only \$5,000 can be recovered in case of death.

But we are told that this is a proper subect for regulation by the Legislature, and has no proper place in the organic law of the State. We might assent to that view if experience had not indicated that Legislatures manifest a remarkable unwillingness to enact statutes expressive of the popular will in this regard. They stick to a limitation, usually \$5,000, until the people insist upon its abolition and carry their will into effect by amending the Constitution. Thus it has come about that there are con stitutional provisions with reference to this matter in several States already.

In the Constitution of Arkansas, for example, we find this provision:

"No act of the General Assembly shall limit the The Constitution of the Commonwealth of

Pennsylvania says:

"No set of the General Assembly shall limit th mount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property; and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall auryive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted."

In the Commonwealth of Kentucky, also, the Constitution contains this section : "The General Assembly shall have no power to

A like prohibition is found in this pro vision of the Constitution of Wyoming: " No law shall be enacted limiting the amount lamages to be recovered for causing the injury or death of any person. Any contract or agreement with

any employee waiving any right to recover damages for causing the death or injury of any employee shall In Texas the Constitution permits exemplary damages, or damages by way of punshment, to be recovered in civil suits where death has been caused by wilful or gross

negligence. This is the language of the Constitution on this subject: "Every person, corporation, or company commits a homicide, through wilful act or omission, or gross neglect, shall be responsible in exemplary damages to the surviving husband, wife, heirs of his or her body, or such of them as there may be

regard to any criminal proceeding that may or may not be had in relation to the homicide."

In view of these quotations it must be admitted, we think, that the need of some constitutional provision on the subject under discussion has been recognized in both old and new communities, in widely separated parts of the Union. This need grows out of the persistent disinclination of Legislatures to do what the popular will demands. The opposition of the railroad companies to the removal of the limitation is powerful, and has always been successful with the Legislature of this State. There is little prospect that it will be abolished unless by neans of an amendment to the Constitution

Hogg and Anarchy. Governor James Stephen Hogg of Texas denies that he used the seditious, anarchist ical, and secessionist language which he was reported as using in a speech accepting a present from the volunteer guard. In his letter of denial in the Galveston News he says that the speech in question was extemporaneous. that no reporter took it down at the time. and that the published account of it was made from memory by a reporter who 'misquoted and misconstrued" what the Governor said, and whose comments were inaccurate, unjustifiable, and inapplicable." Governor Hogg concludes his letter with these admirable, if somewhat belated,

"Since the war I have always been am now, and shall continue to be, for the tudissoluble Union, the Stars and Stripes, law and order, the preservation of local self-government, and public and private integrity. Nothing that I ever said on the occasion, or at any other time, can be justly construed to the co trary. Had the reporter given the exact verblage (sic) of my speech, no liberty-loving, Government-supporting man would have found anything sensational in it. At a suitable time the public shall hear further from me on the subject."

It seems that a couple of Texas militis officers who heard the speech agree that the report of it was inexact. We sincerely hope so, for the sake of Texas and for the sake of Governor Hogg, who seems to be a very amiable and sensible person when he doesn't allow a temperament which it is more polite to describe as oratorical than as demagogical to run away with him. It is unfortunate, however, that his official attitude and language in regard to corporations have been such that nobody can be surprised at any he south of Corea, which has excellent har- tirade that comes from him or is attributed to him. It is unfortunate, too, that he took no steps to deny that he had used the anarchical language ascribed to him until the respectable press and commercial bodies in Texas had denounced it. If he had found that the Populistic and ignorant elements to which he has catered too much were in the ascendancy in Texas, would his denial have come at all? He admits that the speech was extemporaneous. May it not have been hasty, foolish, and calculated for the lowest latitudes of demagogy? Could any reporter in his senses have turned a speech for order, law, and Union into a

Governor Hoog should prosecute the reporter who so misquoted him. If the speech is essentially untrue, it is libelious, for by an inescapable innuendo it shows the Governor as a fee to good government, a friend of violence, an Anarchist in sympathy, and a secessionist in purpose. The sooner the public is enlightened as to the true nature of the speech, the better for him. There is no other Southern Governor, with the possible exception of STONE of Missouri, to whom such sentiments as this speech reports can be ascribed without producing incredulity on the part of the public. It is Mr. Hogg's own fault if there seems nothing improbable in such an ascription to him. He is not a disunionist, of course. But he does belong to a class of politicians, too common, especially in the West, who talk wildly and inconsiderately, flatter every folly and disor-

der out of which they think a vote is to be made, and by their abuse of capital and corporations, their attacks upon vested rights, and their cringing before every demagogy and crankery of the hour, are, in effect, however little in intention, the instigators of violence. We believe in holding these fellows to their responsibility. We are willing to give Mr. Hogo the benefit of his denial in the matter of the speech, although for the present the matter seems to be merely a contest of recollection between a reporter accustomed to remembering what he hears, and a public man accustomed to forgetting what he has said and often glad to forget it. But no denial can alter the

fact that Governor Hogg has made for him-

self the reputation of a loose talker, with

denial of anarchistic sympathies and sedi-

tious language would be accepted at once. An Overplus of Artists.

There is complaint at home and abroad that there are too many artists of all sorts, the supply having so rapidly outrun the demand that many of them are now without remunerative employment or any hopeful or profitable outlook. This condition must correct itself. There is no other remedy for it. It has no doubt been brought about in a measure by the enormous sums obtained for some modern works of art, and the great success in the way of fame, lucre. and social position won by certain artists. But a mere loose and vagrant aspiration does not make a DAUBIGNY or a COROT or a DELACROIX, and the great majority of those who embark upon a study of the arts, have no special qualification in that direction, and no idea of the great and sustained labor which goes to the achievement of even a moderate success in these exacting pursuits. It is not surprising, therefore, that some of them can only afford to butter their bread on one side and that a good many are seeking other employments after having wasted a period of years in educational experiments which they had better never have attempted.

Nor is it in the higher arts alone that this overplus of practitioners is found, but it pervades all of them, and we dare say that even "the pessimist who stuffs birds" finds his craft overcrowded. There also seems to be a plethora of superfluous actors swarming in all centres where the idle of that guild congregate, and the spectacle which they present is not at all dramatic or enlivening. In general, they are not thought to be a provident folk, and when out of work are apt to be speedily out of dinner, a condition unfavorable to the mimetic afflatus and to the true and permanent interests of the dramatic profession. The number of unemployed actors now in New York would have been reckoned incredible a few years ago. They come in swarms like the seventeen-year locusts, in schools like the Fire Island bluefish, in flocks like the scudding Baltic kittiwakes, flowing in ever-increasing multitude into the great histrionic eddy known as the Rialto, in this not weather rather like the Bridge of Sighs; and what is to become of the waxing overplus as the years advance no man knoweth. Very likely many of them will in time get into other occupations, but doubtless others will come on to take their places, and to keep up a condition of histrionic congestion melan choly to muse upon, but seemingly in line with the plethora of professors in other arts.

Mr. Gorman's Afterthought.

Senator GORMAN's speech of Monday last is printed in the Congressional Record of Saturday. It bears marks of the customary but essentially dishonest practice of revision. The Record reports on Saturday not what Mr. Gonman actually said on Monday, but what he wished, later in the week, that he had said on Monday.

The modification of language affects one passage which attracted universal attention, but which has been the subject of little public comment. On Monday Mr. GORMAN. in reciting the political services which it has been his fortune to render to Mr. CLEVELAND in the past, was reported by the accomplished shorthand men in the Senate press gallery as saying:

"I gave him my constant, unremitting labor to elect him the first time he was a caudidate. I stood by him when we had but few who had the moral courage to walk through the silms and filth and uphold him." In the Congressional Record this passage

appears in a new and different version: "I gave my constant, unremitting labor to elect him he first time he was a candidate. I stood by him when we had but few who had the mural courage to uphold him."

The official record of the proceedings of Congress should contain exactly what is said in the Senate and in the House, omitting nothing, adding nothing, and changing nothing. Until the Record is reformed in that respect it will continue to be a fraud, a shield for the indiscretions of statesmanship, and a falsifler of political history.

The changes that thirty years have brought about are shown by the appeals of the Senators and Representatives from the region south of Mason's and Dixon's line. They desire to have the Southern or at least the Southeastern State constituted a military department, with headquarters at Atlanta.

These States are now in the Department of the East, which, under Gen. Howaup, with headquarters at Governor's Island, extends far enough West to include Ohio, and far enough South to take in all the States south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, besides Louisiana be yand the latter river. But now there is a demand for a department of the South, with a fair share of the regular troops.

On the seaboard the claims of Charleston have a garrison and to be supplied with modern batteries, are strongly urged. It is pointed out that for many years there has been no garrison in that important harbor, which is liable to at tack from the Bermudas as a base. Representatives of South Carolina have called attention to this apparent neglect on the part of the Govern ment, and have urged the propriety of giving that State her share of the army.

To those whose memories go back thirty years all this is suggestive. It is noteworthy to find Senator Gondon declaring that "the people of the South are anxious that the department should be established, and feel that they are eatitled to the recognition on every score." thinks that with the industries of the South growing, she may some day be called upon to face labor difficulties like those of the present

summer at the North; but spart from that consideration, the South is entitled to her share of the army. And that is all right. Her petitions and arguments should have a fair hea

The Brooklyn Eagle had a real issue in April, while in July it is trying to persuade it-self that a false and factitious issue thrust upon it from outside is real and worthy of double leads. We quote from our esteemed contempo rary's remarks yesterday on the necessity of passing a tariff bill:

"Under no circumstances, apparently, can one fea-ture be removed from any sarisf bill which may be agreed upon, although it is a feature gross enough t damn it in the opinion of the Engle. An income tax apparently a certainty, in the event of any new tariff legislation. That is an inequity that could be endured if free raw materials and as bonest sugar duty could

Contrast this characterization of the income tax as an endurable inequity with the Engle's remarks early in April:

"The Eagle would rather have the McKimier lav without an income tax than the Wilson bill with one Three months ago our contemporary was on olid ground. We should be sorry to see it no in the quagmire of compromise, self-stultifica

It is a pity that the Hon. JOSIAR QUINCY! great lithographic establishment has gone to smash. If the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY is about to run for Mayor of Boston, as is currently and credibly reported, the lithographic plant would have come in handy for the campaign show bills.

There is murmuring in the Union Leagu Club as the members sit by the inevitable MIL-SOLLAND Sour, Tom COLLER and Dead Sea Cocktail, but will there be a strike? Will the nembers boycott Mr. PLATT? It was s favorite remark of Confucius or somebody Populistic proclivities. If it were not so, his ise that talk doesn't talk. As Mr. PLATT looks down into the burnished surface of his russet share, he sees reflected one of the least mournful of the faces of men; and it is a fact that Mr. MILHOLLAND is persecuted by a crowd of beggars who judge from his looks that se has just failen heir to a castle in Spain.

> Wankesha for repairs as soon as the state of the public business permits. He strained his adlast week, his quotations are inflamed, and his general language is much im paired. It is hoped that rest and the waters will bring a happy change to his constitution.

To-morrow Capt. BEN TILLMAN proposes to open the Palmetto dispensaries, and perhaps the kennels of the dogs of war. South Carolina never has trouble enough. There is always more coming. It's pretty hot to fight or get excited, but the Palmetto State is always on the verge of fight and never normal unless boiling over. So let the thunder rattle, and the epi thets hurtle, and the foul lie be hurled and hurled back. It's South Carolina's business how she chooses to amuse herself.

in the State House is the palladium of liberty and civilization in Boston. It fell from heaven into the Frog Pond in 1630, and has been treasured religiously ever since. We regret to see in the Boston newspapers that this gifted marine is not well. Ever since the New Yorks walloped the Baltimores he has shown symptoms of decline. Iron pills and codliver oil have been given to him freely, but it is thought that the result of this week's games will

CID MONTMORENCY HEDGES, Commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Com pany and the Massachusetts candidate for the post of The Handsomest Man in the World, war a guest of the Old Guard, which had a clambake at Roton Point on Saturday. While the steame. Cygnus, on which were Commander Hanges and his hosts, was rounding the Battery, six mer-Bay State beauty, and asked him to accept a wreath of whalebone and seaweed and their own combs and mirrors. Commander Hangas speech, and treated the ladies to cream of mint When the boat was passing the Brooklyn sugar refineries there was a tremendous explosion, and a vast brown stream poured into the East River. All the sugar, raw and refined, had melted. At Hell Gate the river god jumped aboard and offered a crystal cup of water to the commander, who declined it with some surprise, simply saying: "Perhaps you don't know I come from Boston," At Glen Island the seals struck up, "My Love is Like the Red, Red Rose," and the swans and peacocks showed strong symptoms of hysteria. At the clambake it was found that every shell opened for or by Col. HEDGES contained a pearl of purest ray serene. When he plunged into the water a gracious, rosy light played over it, and the foam was real honest soap lather. But a bold attempt was made by a band of mermen to kidnap the Com-mander, an attempt fortunately frustrated, several members of the Old Guard rushing in with drawn swords and champagne bottles. On the way back rainbows and phosphe and St. Elmo's fires played all about the charmed Cygnus. It was a great day. "By Jova," said an Old Guardsman, "if I hadn't been drinking so much, I should think I'd been drinking."

These despatches about scorching winds in Kansas should be regarded as allegorical. Thirteen full sets of Populist resolutions were let loose last week. What can be expected of corn when these simoons of flubdub are driving through the State? And the less corn there is, the happier the Populiste are.

Col. WILLIAM QUOLIBET JUDGE returns to us without a stain upon his Mahatmas. If he only would tell upon what inaccessible peak or in what windy gorge of Himaleya the BLA-VATSEY sits, no longer stout, but ethereal astral, cool-she always was cool-communing with the Mahatmas and doing their typewriting for them when Cot. Jupon is busy. Perhaps some immitigable mountain-climber will come upon her some day or at least see the blue coil of her cigarette smoke. Fortunate BLAVATSEY! When she lived she lived in clover, and when she died she just lived over.

Headlines That Tell.

From the New Haven Evening Regis was evidently the desire of the head builders tell their readers in three or four words that Sex Gorman had made an attack upon the President. In our opinion the last one quoted is the best, because it tells the whole story in three words: "Gorman Scores Cieveland." It is from Tug Sux, which furnish

He's good and he's great, the pillar of state; Each word that he utters is heavy with Fata. He thinks all day and he thinks all night, And he's simost always ineffably right. He's a tower, a column, a rock, a base And the hope of the people's in the light of his fac We'd be sunk in the mud or spilled in the sea

n sapisnos he knocks out tolomon, Eing,

and compared with him Pitt was only a thing

Had we not a bold pilot in Grover C. In the caves of his mind whate'er he's designed Is uncertagly perfect and wise, I find. From his mighty heart and his mighty brain Great thoughts fall fast as the tropical rain. He's a wellhead of wisdom that never will fail, And I love to be near it and dip in my pail; And courage and clearness it always will bring To drink, O to drink of that consecrated spe He knows each grade of the statesman's trade. He's a true-born statesman; not ready made; And whether at bome or over the sea

All the greatest men known to history Were pitiful midgets compared to G. C. Lowly I bend to this great friend; I'll get up early and sit up late in celebration of Grover C.

SENDING THE PRESIDENT TO THE HORSE POND.

The "Free Raw Materials" Dictum Property Exposed and Denounced. From the Louisville Courier-Journal. Free raw materials have nothing whatever

o, except as an incident, with the decirins of a tariff for revenue only." The idea is not a principle" at all; it is a simple "policy," good or bad, as it happens to be applied. It originated in rank cowardice. It was removed up by the pettifogging politicians of the East to placate the Eastern manufacturers, of whom they stood in dread. "Don't be afraid of us," they said, "all we mean by our tariff for evenue is to give you free raw materials, in-

reasing, not decreasing, your profits," wholly orgetting the fact that free raw materials to the manufacturer, without compensating reductions of duty on the finished product, would do no manner of good to the consumer, but, as a natter of fact, defeat the good purpose of a tartiff for revenue only. The last National Demperatic platform makes the proper distinction. The cowards! The shysters! It is thus that the interests of a great cause—the principle of a great party—are dishonored and defeated by men claiming to be leaders, by men setting up or statesmen! Down with all such lead To the horse pond with all such statesmen!

MR. CLEVELAND AND THE COACH-

Owen McCabe Couldn't Get the Job Becaus He Was Worth \$50,0

ONEONTA, N. Y., July 27 .- "The Mugwumpe up our way," said a Cooperstown Democrat, "still think that the finest letter Cleveland ever wrote was the one in which he refused to emdoy Owen McCabe as his coachman, although McCabe was recommended to him by one of Cleveland's most steadfast supporters.

"For twenty-five years McCabe had been a oachman for the late millionaire, Edward Clark, of New York and Cooperstown, who made the bulk of his great fortune in the Singer Sewing Machine Company. Clark died in Cooperstown not so very long after Cleveland became President in 1885, and in his will he left \$50,000 in

cash to McCabe.
"McCabe had been a worker all his life, and the getting of \$50,000 in a lump didn't make him a bit lazy. He was still willing and even anxious to work, and he wanted to get a lob at oach driving again. Lawer Walter H. Bunn of Cooperstown, who is now Appraiser of the Port friends in the village, and he knew McCabe's oach-driving abilities so well that he thought

coach-driving abilities so well that he thought
McCabe would just about do to drive President
Cleveland's carriage around Washington.

"So Lawyer Bunn up and wrote a letter to
Grover, and in it he told the President how long
McCabe had been the faithful and trustworthy
servant of Millionaire Clark, as well as how
careful and competent a coachman, he was. He
suggested to Cleveland that it wouldn't be a bad
idea, in case the President needed a coachman,
to give McCabe a trial, and then he kicked over
the stool and put his foot in the pail by mentioning the well-known local fact that McCabe
had recently received a legacy of \$50,000 from
the Edward Clark estate.

"Well, that cooked McCabe's goose, for in his
polite reply to Lawyer Bunn's letter, Cleveland
said that, while be had no doubt of McCabe's
fitness, he couldn't think for a moment of giving employment to or riding behind a man on
the box who was worth a good deal more money
than he was himself. Bunn showed the letter
to some of the Cooperstown and Middlefield
Mugwumps, and they thought it was a little
slicker than anything that their idol had ever
penned, McCabe has never driven any coach
horses since, and is at present successfully cultivating a 300-acre farm on South Hill, in the
town of Maryland. He has kept his wad."

MR. HILL IN THE SENATE.

Has Never Before Admired Him. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Every oberver in the gallery of the United States Senate

during the past month must have felt some wonder, if unprejudiced, and some chagrin, if a patriot, at the spectacle there presented. Only a single Democrat on the floor had the boldness, nay, the manhood, to stand by Demoeratic principles, and receive therefor the abuse, the ridicule, and even ostracism of his party as-sociates, the managers of the Gorman Tariff bill. Not one of them denied, or could deny, the

shortcomings of the bill; they merely excused their action in supporting it by the plea of coercion by fellow-Senators of the "conservative" kind. Think of it! Honorable Senators can arise from their scats and say: "Mr. Hill, you are a traitor and party renegade for opposing this bill because of its odious anti-democracy, and all the more odious you are for doing so openly, manfully, and powerfully." Then in the next breath the onorable their devotion to principle and party, serve warn-

ing upon the Senate that they themselves are "traitors and renegades" if the Sugar Trust is

ing upon the Senate that they themselves are "traitors and renegades" if the Sugar Trust is not protected.

What sort of public opinion is it that allows such men to prate unrebuked of their principle and of another's betrayal of Democracy? The traitor is the pretended Democrat who lurks within the caucus, sees that his vote is needed, then says "unless you buy me by sacrifice of your principle on this or that petty schedule I will defeat your bill."

This spectacle was presented time and again on the floor of the Senate. I write, not as a friend of Mr. Hill, for, until this fight, I was not inclined to regard him as sincere. But I write as an American citizen who sat and observed the open confession of these perfidice by Senators. I blushed for the coered Senators who withheld the deserved rebuke from them, but hurled it undeserved at the one man who alone was brave enough to oppose an odious pretence at reform which is but a surrender to McKinleyism and Populism.

I call attention to this matter because nowhere have I seen it hinted that Senator "Z," who confesses that he will kill the bill if the one-eighth differential on sugar is taken off, is other than a patriot, because he "stays with the caucus." Does he? No. The caucus stays with him to its disgrace and his. Such men should be whipped by public opinion till they lay off the mask or go out of office.

Washingron, July 29.

L. C. Invine.

Five Thousand Dollars for Your Life ! To the Euron of The Sun-Sir: First, the Legislature of the State of New York passes a law which places the value of a human life at the high mate made by the railway corporations of this country. Next, a constitutional convention confirms the iniquitous measure. Great and free America! The country where a railroad passenger can't call his body, much less his soul, his own. Thus, when a man travels by rail in this State, he must first pawn his body to the road for \$5,000, the pledge being renot at the end or the nent of the road may determine.

William Lawre. deemable or not at the end of the trip as chance and New York, July 26.

" My Platform."

I believe that the Federal Government has no constitutional right to levy taxes upon raw materials.

I believe that there are no raw materials except I believe that there are no faw materials except bituminous coal and from ore. I denounce duties upon coal and from ore as the cul-minating atrocity of class legislation. I believe in permitting the Sugar Trust to have as

such protection as it wants, if it won't take less we that having consecrated seven years of my I believe that naving bublic life to this momentous subject, I understand it, and know that authody who disagrees with me, even when I change my mind between the edge of the bed and the bathroom, is guilty of party perfidy and party dishonor.

What Senator Hill Would Do if He Were From the Brookiya Eagle

Washington, July 2n.—Senator David B. Hill went to Saltimore this afternoon to witness the bascball game wiween the champions and the Orioles. Before leav ing he said to the Engle correspondent: "I realize the fact that the President is in a peculiarly trying posi-tion, but if I were in his position I could and would win this fight, and under no circumstances would I give in unless the House agreed to place either from or coal on the free list. The President was sincere and meant what he said in that letter to Mr. Wilson. I know that his enemies say that he wrote it in order to make the tariff the great issue in the next campalyn and take silver out of it, but this talk, like a good deat more that is going about, is uncalled for and is unfair to Mr. Cleveland. Understand, I do not wish to be understood as saying that it was wise politics in sond-ing that letter, but I believe the President wrote it be-cause, in his opinion, the situation demanded rigorous treatment, and that the majority of Persocratic voters in the country desired a real tariff reform."

NEW MEXICO'S SLEEPY GRASS. After Enting It Horsen, Cattle, and Sheep

Are Overcome by Sleep. SILVER CITY, N. M., July 25,-Over in Lincoln ounty, in this Territory, there is a peculiar kind of grass known as sleepy grass. It has the property of putting to sleep any animal that cats of it. Sleepy grass grows among the other grass, and is eaten by all kinds of stock readily. Its existnce was unknown for years after settlements been made in Lincoln county. Stockmen and others noticed that animals would some times stand motionless for an hour or two at s time, but it never occurred to them that the cause of this apparent resting was a distinct grass. The discovery was finally made by on of a party of travellers going from San Antonio. s small station on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, near Socorro, to the Pecce. Valley, in Lincoln county. The trip is a long one, and a portion of it is over some of the roughest country in New Mexico. Water is not plentiful along the route, and for miles there is hardly grass enough to feed a jack rabbit, while portions of the route there is a rank on othe

growth of grass.

It was in one of these fertile places, a veritable casis in the desert, that the discovery of sleepy grass was made. The party halted about noon for luncheon and the team was unhitched and picketed out to graze for an hour or so, The horses commenced eating with a will, for they were hungry and there is no more temptthey were hungry and there is no more tempting grass to a horse's appetite than the black gramma which is to be found in nearly all parts of New Mexico. They fed for a few moments and then suddenly stopped and, holding their heads about on a level with their shoulders, stood as motionless as if they were carved of stons. This behavior was not in accordance with the ideas of one of the party as to what hungry horses ought to do. He went to where the horses were standing and found them fast asleep. On speaking to them in a loud tone, both awoke and commenced eating as if nothing had happened. They had eaten only a few mouthfuls when both were sound saleep again. They were aroused, but fell asleep as before. By this time the remainder of the party had become interested. The horses were awakned several times only to fall asleep after each successive arousing.

None of the party had ever seen horses act so.

successive arousing.

None of the party had ever seen horses act so, and all agreed that something they had eaten had caused them to sleep. Each of the party began a search, and the plant which is known in Lincoln county as alsony grass was discovered.

had caused them to sleep. Each of the party began a search, and the plant which is known in Lincoln county as sleepy grass was discovered. The story was related by the travellers to an official of Lincoln county, and since that time the effect of this grass on animals has been observed by many persons.

Horses, after eating of it, in nearly all cases sleep standing, while cows and sheep almost invariably lie down. It has occasionally happened that traveliers have stopped to allow horses to feed in places where the grass grew pretty thick and the animals have had time to eat a considerable quantity before its effects manifested themselves. In such cases horse have gone to sleep on the road. They fall asleep while being hitched up, and it often requires a sharp cut with the whip to rouse them. They start off at a good pace, which gradually slackens until finally the heads droop and they come to a stop, sound asleep. A loud word will sometimes suffice to start them again, but oftener the whip is needed. The effect of the grass passes off nan hour or two, and no bad results have ever been noticed on account of it.

If a horse be allowed to sleep until the effects pass off, he appears to be very much refreshed and will travel a long distance without apparent fatigue, but if urged to go during the period of drowsiness which follows eating sleepy grass he seems to be wearied even after the inclination to sleep has passed away.

dozen times, until thirst obliges them to go water. Sleepy grass is found in several localities in Lincoln county, but has never been reported in any other part of New Mexico. Whether, like the poppy, it contains opium, or whether its sleep-producing property is due to some other substance, has not been determined.

Asked for a Dime Only, but Got Five Bollars

Archibald Robbins, a lodger in the Olive Tree Inn in East Twenty-third street, stands 6 feet 2 inches tall, and, years ago, was one of a group of sports" who used to frequent "Owney Geoghegan's saloon in the Bowery, near Grand street. Robbins went to pieces as a sporting man when the Police Commissioners "broke" Police Captain Foley, after he had frequently

with the department to insure the payment of early claims.

It was decided yesterday to make the society's motto "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," and its seal the Stars and Stripes and the eagle. The seal the Stars and Stripes and the eagle. The Treasurer was authorized to deposit \$4.000 with the Insurance Department. It was resolved to purchase a burial plot. The benefit were fixed at \$1,000 at the death of a member and \$500 for a member's wife. In the latter case it is necessary that the wife should be a member of the order, but she will have to pay no dues and she will not have the right to vote. It was unanimously determined to insert a clause in the constitution to the effect that no executive officer shall hold office for more than two terms. The Convention will be continued.

TWO FAITH CURISTS BAPTIZED. They Get a Cool Dip in the Bay While the Believers Sing Hymns,

At the Mount Zion Church of the Faith Curists two converts were baptized yesterday. It was not a regular baptism, but a special one, and it took place between the morning and afternoon services. The first to be baptized was Peter Enroth of Elizabeth, who was led from the church a few steps into New York Bay. The paster, M. D. Hancor, then pushed him gently under the water, repeating the baptismal formula, while believers grouped on the bank formula, while believers grouped on the bank saing hymns.
The other convert, Mrs. Sarah Ward of Elizabeth, stepped into the water amid a chorus of exhertations and encouraging remarks from the people. "he of good cheer, alster " "The Lord will receive you!" "Hallelujah!" "You are saved!" "Glory to Good!" they cried.
Airs. Ward was immersed, and even before she reached dry land she had joined in the Doxology which the others sain. The regular baptism will be held next Sunday, and it is expected that there will be a number of converts.

C. H. McImnald of 503 Park avenue went driving with his wife in Central Park yesterday afternoon. At Eighty-seventh street and West Side Drive the horse became unmanageable and Lexicography is Brooklyn.

From the Lagic.

A journalist is a man who talks about being on a newspaper, but is not. A newspaper man is one who is on a newspaper and makes no fines about it. A farmer is a man who works has soli and an agriculturies is a man who works the farmer, white a promoter is a man who works everybody.

A journalist is a man who works the farmer, white a promoter is a man who works everybody.

A journalist is a man who works the farmer, white a promoter is a man who works everybody.

M'GARRY LEFT \$1,000,000.

The Brooklyn Alderman Owned Blocks of Houses-His Many Political Pensioners. Although the will of the late Alderman James McGarry of Brooklyn, whose death occurred on July 4, has not yet been presented for probate, his old constituents in the Tenth war pretty accurately figured up the value of the possessions which he left behind him, and which, t is expected, will go almost in their entirety to his widow and two sons, Alderman John J. and Joseph McGarry. If the popular estimate proves correct, the estate left by the thrifty Democratio eader in the Tenth ward is worth \$1,000,000 at east. The property consists for the most part in the Tenth, Twelfth, and Twenty-second wards. If all the houses which the dead Alderman owned were grouped together they would cover several blocks, and could shelter several thousand families.

The grocery which he inherited thirty years ago from his father he soon transformed into a saloon. He prespered from the very start in his new business, and continued in it until the close of his life. As quickly as he made money he invested it in real extate, first securing the house in his own immediate neighborhood, so that, years ago, he owned every house in Nevins street, between Wyckoff and Warren streets, in which his own house had always been located, the not only purchased houses already built, but put up a dozen or more improved flat buildings himself, this kind of property being him favorite investment. Twenty-second wards. If all the houses which

He not only purchased nouses already outs, one put up a dosen or more improved flat buildings himself, this kind of property being his favorite investment.

Although as far back as twenty years ago his political control of the Democrat association in the Tenth ward was undisputed, he was averse to accepting any office himself, and it was not until ten years later that he was elected to the Board of Aldermen. During his service in the Board, he was always placed on the most important committees, but he was never involved in any official scandal, escaping even the odium which overtook most of his associates for their part in the extortionate Columbus celebration bills.

He had always, however, a keen sye for patronage, and it is said there never had been a single politician in Brooklyn, not even excepting Hugh McLaughlin himself, who succeeded in having se many constituents placed on the city and county pay-rolls. The Police and Fire Departments are packed with men who ove their appointments directly to McGarry's infusince, these departments being the favorite field for his political activities. It is said that the uniformed employees of the city who thus enjoyed his favor showed their appreciation by becoming his tenants, and also by regularly patronizing his saloon on their off days.

There are probably but four or five Democratic politicians in Brooklyn whose wealth appreaches anywhere near that accumulated by the Tenth ward leader. They include ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, Thomas F. Nevins, ex-Senator John McCarty, John Delmar, Senator Michael J. Coffey, and ex-Under Sheriff Hugh McLaughlin.

THE PLAGUE IN CHINA.

Trying to Deceive the Gods of Sickness and Propitiate the Evil Spirits.

WASHINGTON, July 29 .- Several reports regarding the "plague" in China have been re-ceived at the Marine Hospital Bureau. Secretary Denby of the United States Legation says that at Canton a novel and thoroughly Chinese method of checking the disease was hit upon. A fortune teller, having given out that the A fortune teller, having given out that the plague would die away with the approach of the spring solstice, the people of Canton, in order to deceive the gods of sickness, made the first day of the Fourth Moon, May 5, their New Year's Day. Every ceremony by which the day is celebrated was gone through with scrupulous exactitude. The local authorities assisted in this farcical performance. The New Year's festivities, in the presence of such widespread death, had a somewhat ghastly character.

Consul Seymour, writing from Canton, says everything continues in wild confusion. Business is almost suspended. He has been in nearly all parts of Canton during this plague and has remained at his post through it all, and is persuaded that, with the observance of proper precautions, especially in securing a supply of pure water for cooking and washing and for flushing drains in time of drought, there should and would be no such thing as this plague, except where natives, in congested localities, cause pollution of air by overcrowding and filth and violation of sanitary conditions. During all of this plague heathen processions have constantly marched through the streets of Canton throughout the night pounding gongs, exploding fire-crackers, expessing idols, and other similar doings, supported by contributions from the shops and stores, to propitiate the evil spirits and to disperse the adverse elements. lague would die away with the approach of

NEGRO HOODOO NOTIONS. Did Shakespeare Get His Idea of the Witches' Broth from Africa!

Geoghegan's saleen in the Bowary, near Grand street. Robbins went to peleces as a sporting man when the Police Commissioners "broke" Prolice Captain Foley, after he had frequently raided Owney Geoghegan's dive. Geoghegan used to be a power in Republican politics.

Robbins went off on a protracted spree early lest week, and according to his own story he slept for several nights in tenement hallways. At daybrak yesterday he woke up in a hallway in the millionaire district, where Capt. Reility commands the police, and he got up and walked around the precinct. He saw Capt. Reility commands the police, and he got up and walked around the precinct. He saw Capt. Reility commands the police, and significant the police of the police. Robbins din't know wither of the policemen. He walked up to the former the policemen. He walked up to the former "say," he said to Capt. Reility. Ten just getting over a spree and I want a dime to get a "capt. Reility refused to give him a dime. "Go away," he said. "capt. Reility, arm and wouldn't let go Lang heat of the policemen. He walked up to the policemen has an uniting shirt on and also worse small must have a police." "say," he said. "capt. Reility," arm and wouldn't let go Lang heat on uniting shirt on and also worse small must have a police of the policemen, he say the policemen has been been dead of the design of the policemen has an entire the policemen has a police of the same politics of the dead of the design will respect to policemen has been been dead and thick-lipped ones who told us stories believed to be a policeman. He say the police of the same politics of the dead of

Pillet of a fenny anake, In the caldron boil and bake; Eye of newt and too of frog, Wool of bat and tongue of dog; Adder's fork and blind worm sting, Lizard's leg and owlet's wing.

-South Fifth avenue is distinguished among New York streets because its numbers, instead of running from south to north as in other New York thorough fares, run from north to south. Thus, I South Fifth avenue is at the corner of Fourth street, and 247, the

last number, is at the corner of Canal street,

The stylish girl is not to be outdone by her brother.
If she does not wear a key chain, because she has no keys to bother with, she can do the next best thing which is to have a purse chain. In a restaurant on Broadway a Sow reporter saw a young woman who were this latest feminine attachment. It was of gold and fastened to her purse with a pretty clasp. The other end of the chain was lost somewhere in the mysterious folds of her drass.

Some years ago an effort was made to introduce Into the New York market genuine Irish dulse, and for a time considerable of it was soid, but the demand gradually diminished and the effort to establish it here was abandoned. Recently another try at intro-ducing dulae has been made among grocers. Dulse is a water weed grown chiefly on the western coast of Scotland and Ireland. The attempt to sell it here is prompted by the fact that it is a novelty in the grocery

line and likely to be attractive therefore to persons who are seeking new things.

—The German waiter is entirely a creature of habit and it is idle to try to change him. In an east sole café it is the rule to bring a glass of water and a spoon with every cup of coffee. The spoon always rests on top of the glass. A lover of coffee ordered three cups in succession the other day, and the waiter brought three glasses of water and three spoons. The cus-tomer did not drink water, but that made no differerce. The waiter arranged the three glasses in a row, two of them still bearing the apone that were not used, and walked off with an air of price as one com-